



MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Occurrence of *Archips infumatana* Zell. in the Eastern United States.—It seems strange that a moth of such comparatively large size and conspicuous richness and beauty of coloring, and one so long known to science as the Tortricid in question, should so rarely have been referred to in print. Yet so far as I have been able to discover the literature contains but three or four citations of this species, and those are quite meager. *Archips infumatana* was described by Zeller in 1875 in Verh. k. k. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, XXV, p. 216, from two pair taken in Missouri. In Fernald's Catalogue of the Tortricidæ of North America north of Mexico its habitat is given as Missouri and Wisconsin, and the same localities are cited in Dyar's List. But hitherto there has been no record of the species from east of the Mississippi Valley. Such a record I am now able to supply. On the 28th of July, 1915, at Litchfield, Conn., this purple-and-brown-shaded *Archips* was found in considerable numbers clinging to the leaves of a lusty young hickory, evidently just emerged from web-nests spun on its branches. An examination of the material in the American Museum of Natural History brings to light two female specimens labelled N. Y., and in Mr. Kearfott's collection is a male taken by Mr. Chas. R. Ely, July 14, 1909, at East River, Conn. In view of the above it becomes highly probable that the moth has a general wide distribution coterminous with the range of its food-plant, hickory.—Lewis B. Woodruff.

Notes on *Malachidæ*.—While going over our collections in this family of beetles with Messrs. Leng and Mutchler the writers of this note found that certain interesting additions could be made to the local records.

Collops vittatus Say. Staten Island, N. Y., June 25, and Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y., June 29, 1904. This species is not mentioned in the last New Jersey list, which included Staten Island records.

Collops sublimbatus Schaeffer. This species was described from Clayton, Rabun Co., Ga., from specimens collected near the top of Black Rock Mt. It is said to closely resemble *C. georgianus* Fall. (see Can. Entomologist, June, 1912, p. 187). Specimens with "the

head polished, the disk of prothorax shining and scarcely punctate, have been taken at Great Falls, Va., June 16 and 19, 1910, and on Plummer's Island, Md., June 15, 1911, bringing the known distribution of the species much further north. Prof. Fall regards *sublimbatus* as a probable variety of *tricolor*" (This JOURNAL, Vol. XX, pp. 257-258, Dec., 1912).

Anthocomus erichsoni Lec. Lakehurst, N. J., July 9, and Bronxville, N. Y., July 4, 1911, and June 1, 1912. This is an addition to the New Jersey list of 1910.

Pseudebæus bicolor Lec. Yaphank, L. I., N. Y., May, 1911, male. In the 1910 New Jersey list this species is reported from Anglesea only.

Attalus melanopterus Er. Lakehurst, N. J., June 17. This is an addition to the New Jersey list of 1910.

Melyrodes cribrata Lec. Ft. Lee, N. J., May 23, one specimen from black-berry blossoms. This species was described from South Carolina and Pennsylvania by Le Conte, but is not mentioned in the New Jersey list and is therefore an addition. Charles Dury reports it under the name of *Melyris cribratus* in the 1902 list of the Coleoptera observed near Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the List of the Beetles of the District of Columbia Ulke states that *Alymeris cribrata* is "chiefly found on chestnut blossoms."—Lewis B. Woodruff and Wm. T. Davis.

Notes on Tiger Beetles from North Carolina.—Mr. Franklin Sherman recently presented the writer with some interesting Cicindelas collected in North Carolina. He and Mr. C. S. Brimley have made several visits to Sunburst in Haywood County, where in May and June they have taken *Cicindela ancocisconensis* Harris. This species has been reported from New Hampshire, New York, West Virginia and Illinois by Mr. Edward D. Harris, and from Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Virginia by Mr. Charles W. Leng. A series from Sunburst shows the insect to be brightly marked, but not more so than many specimens from some of the localities above mentioned. On the whole the species appears to be quite constantly marked over its known ranges.

Other Cicindelas taken at Sunburst at about 3,000 feet elevation are *purpurea*, *splendida*, *tranquebanca* and *repanda*.

Mr. Sherman also has *Cicindela tortuosa* taken at Boardman, Columbus Co., N. C., 21 September, 1915, by Mr. R. W. Leiby.

The most interesting species, however, is *Cicindela blanda* Dej. from White Lake, Bladen Co., N. C., June 5-15, 1914, and early June, 1915, collected by Mr. Sherman. In Revision of the Cicindelidae of Boreal America (1891), Leng states that *blanda* has been found in Ga. and North Carolina; that it is "very rare in collections" and "not recently found." In North American Cicindelidæ in the Harris Collection (1911), it is recorded from several localities in Alabama. The finding of the insect at White Lake gives for this rare species a definite locality in North Carolina.—Wm. T. Davis.

Local Records of Lepidoptera.—*Hercse cingulata* Fab. One male specimen in fresh condition from East Quogue, L. I., Sept. 28, 1915, was collected by W. F. Downs.

Atrytone sabulon Boisd. & Lec. Although generally common at Washington Hights, New York, this species was unusually so last August. Most of the specimens were taken Aug. 21.—F. E. Watson.

IGNAZ MATAUSCH.

Mr. Ignaz Matausch, a member of the New York Entomological Society, and well-known as artist and modeler on the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, died December 14, 1915, of bronchial pneumonia after an illness of seventeen days.

Mr. Matausch was born September 1, 1859, in Budweis, Austria. Of a naturally artistic temperament he was trained from boyhood as a modeler and acquired such skill in his profession that at one time he supplied the private museum of Duke Schwarzenburg with models. He came to the United States in 1892, and resided in Cleveland, Ohio, till the year 1904 when he came to the American Museum of Natural History and was assigned to the modeling staff.

As he had a natural inclination toward entomological studies he joined the N. Y. Entomological Society in 1906 and has continued a member till the time of his death. As an entomologist his efforts were largely devoted to investigations in the life-history of the Membracidae. Minute observation was one of his strongest charac-